



# BOROUGH OF KEIGHLEY

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## ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

Medical Officer of Health

AND THE

Borough Sanitary Inspector

FOR THE

YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31st

1923.

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KEIGHLEY :  
SHAW AND BRADLEY,  
TANFIELD BUILDINGS,  
KEIGHLEY.

# Health Committee.

THE WORSHIPFUL THE MAYOR  
(R. CALVERLEY, ESQ., J.P.).

Councillor M. P. CRYER (Chairman)

Alderman J. SHEADER.

Councillor J. H. AKEROYD.

Councillor J. BINNS.

Councillor J. ICKRINGILL.

Councillor E. WOOD.

Mrs. H. S. CLOUCH

Mrs. J. GROVES

Mrs. J. E. HAGGAS

} M. & C.W.

## STAFF OF THE HEALTH DEPARTMENT.

**Medical Officer of Health and School Medical Officer :**

WILLIAM SCATTERTY, M.A., M.D., D.P.H.

**Chief Sanitary Inspector and Superintendent of Public Cleansing :**

\* J. FOY, M.S.I.A. A.R.S.I.

**Assistant Sanitary Inspectors :**

\*ALBERT FORTUNE, M.S.I.A.

\*WILLIAM RILEY, M.S.I.A.

**Assistant Cleansing Superintendent :**

CHARLIE ROBINSON, A.I.C.S.

**Clerks :**

\*BAILEY THORNTON, C.R.S.I.

WILLIAM ASA BAILEY, M.S.I.A.

RAVEN WAGNER.

**Health Visitors :**

MISS A. E. FLOCKTON.

MISS S. C. WILSON.

**Veterinary Inspector :**

H. M. HOLLAND, F.R.C.V.S.

\*Qualified Meat Inspectors.



THE  
ANNUAL REPORT  
OF THE  
MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH  
FOR THE  
BOROUGH OF KEIGHLEY.

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TOWN HALL,  
MARCH, 1924.

TO THE MAYOR, ALDERMEN AND COUNCILLORS,  
GENTLEMEN,

I lay before you the 42nd Annual Report on the Health and Sanitary condition of the Borough and the work of the Health Committee for the year ending 31st December, 1923.

By instructions of the Ministry of Health this is an Intermediate or Ordinary Report and therefore of a simple character, consisting largely of statistics and dry facts. Reference must be made to the Special Reports of former years for details of the various activities with which the Health Committee is associated.

The points of chief interest or which have attracted public attention during 1923, include high infant mortality, housing and improvement scheme for dealing with the Westgate insanitary area and the growing dissatisfaction with the continued presence of tub closets in the otherwise respectable district of Highfield, west of Belgrave Road. Reference to these matters appear later in the Report.

Owing to the varied industries carried on in the Borough it was formerly pointed out that bad trade in one line did not seriously affect the others, and consequently did not react prejudicially on the public health. During the year under review however, unemployment was so general and so long continued that many working-class families experienced the pinch of industrial depression and learned that bad trade and unemployment tell severely on the health of the community, even though this may not be positively demonstrated in the general mortality table.

In spite of the slight improvement in the building trade, overcrowding is still prevalent and seems likely to continue for some time to come.

## GENERAL STATISTICS.

## 1.

Area of Borough	...	...	3902 acres.
Population (amended census of 1921)	...	...	42250
Population estimated for 1923	...	...	42720
Number of inhabited houses	...	...	10100
Rateable value	...	...	£220928/5/0
Sum represented by a penny rate	...	...	£813

## 2.

## EXTRACTS FROM VITAL STATISTICS.

## BIRTHS.

Legitimate	354 males	308 females	Total	662
Illegitimate	5 „	18 „	„	23
Total	359	326		685

Birth-rate on an estimated population of 42720 is 16·03 compared with 18·88, 18·56 and 16·20 in the previous three years, and with 20·4 in the great towns, and 19·8 in the smaller towns, and 19·7 in England and Wales.

The illegitimate births numbered 23, or 3·3% of the total compared with 3·7, 3·1 and 4·3 in the previous three years.

## DEATHS.

The Deaths registered as actually occurring in the Borough were :

Residents	289 males	268 females	Total	557
Non-residents	42 „	23 „	„	65
	331	291		622

These totals have to be corrected by “transferring out” the 42 male and 23 female non-residents and “transferring in” the deaths of 14 male and 10 female residents occurring in the Fever Hospital, Menston Asylum, etc. Thus the corrected total is 581 made up of 303 males and 278 females.

The death-rate on the corrected figure therefore is 13·60, compared with 14·9, 13·30 and 14·51 in the previous three years, and with 11·6 in the great towns, 10·6 in the smaller towns, and 11·6 in England and Wales.

Uncertified deaths, that is, where no certificate was given by a medical practitioner, and where no inquest was held numbered 12 or 2·0% of the total.

Certified by the Coroner after inquest 31, of whom 5 were non-residents.

Number of women dying in, or in consequence of childbirth :

From Sepsis, 0  
Other Causes, 2

## CAUSES OF, AND AGES AT, DEATH DURING THE YEAR 1923.

Cause of Death.	Nett Deaths of Residents whether occurring within or without the Borough.								
	All ages.	under 1 year	1 & under 2 yrs	2 and under 5	5 and under 15	15 and under 25	25 and under 45	45 and under 65	65 and upwards
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
All causes—Certified	569	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Uncertified	12	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Enteric Fever	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
Small Pox	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Measles	7	2	2	3	—	—	—	—	—
Scarlet Fever	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Whooping Cough	3	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	—
Diphtheria and Croup	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Influenza	6	—	—	—	—	—	2	3	1
Erysipelas	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cerebro-Spinal Fever	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Meningitis	4	3	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Heart Disease	63	—	—	—	—	1	5	25	32
Phthisis (Pulmonary Tuberculosis)	50	1	—	—	4	8	19	16	2
Tuberculous Meningitis	4	1	2	—	1	—	—	—	—
Other Tuberculous Diseases	8	1	3	—	—	3	—	1	—
Rheumatic Fever	2	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—
Cancer, Malignant Disease	49	—	—	—	—	—	4	22	23
Bronchitis	59	4	—	—	—	1	4	12	38
Broncho-Pneumonia	14	6	1	1	1	2	—	1	2
Pneumonia (all other forms)	26	3	1	—	2	—	6	8	6
Other Respiratory Diseases	3	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	1
Diarrhoea and Enteritis	9	7	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
Appendicitis and Typhlitis	2	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—
Alcoholism	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cirrhosis of Liver	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nephritis and Bright's Disease	32	—	—	—	—	4	4	10	14
Puerperal Fever	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other Accidents and diseases of Pregnancy & Parturition	2	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—
Congenital Debility & Malformation and Premature Birth	31	31	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Violent Deaths	15	—	1	3	2	1	3	5	—
Suicide	2	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—
Apoplexy	49	—	—	—	—	1	—	15	33
Old Age	37	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	37
Other Defined Diseases	102	19	2	—	3	4	6	40	28
Diseases ill-defined or unknown	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	581	79	14	10	15	27	57	161	218



## CAUSES OF, AND AGES AT, DEATH DURING THE YEAR 1923.

Cause of Death.	NETT DEATHS IN WARDS (AT ALL AGES)							DEATHS PUBLIC INSTIT.	
	All ages.	Central	East	N.-East	N.-West	South	West	Residents	Non-Residents
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
All causes—Certified ...	569	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Uncertified ...	12	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Enteric Fever ...	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Small Pox ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Measles ...	7	—	1	1	1	2	2	—	—
Scarlet Fever ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Whooping Cough ...	3	1	—	—	1	1	—	—	—
Diphtheria and Croup ...	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—
Influenza ...	6	—	—	1	3	2	—	1	—
Erysipelas ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cerebro-Spinal Fever ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Meningitis ...	4	—	1	—	—	1	2	1	—
Heart Disease ...	63	9	10	6	18	12	8	7	6
Phthisis (Pulmonary Tuberculosis) ...	50	8	6	9	10	13	4	12	3
Tuberculous Meningitis ...	4	1	—	2	—	1	—	2	1
Other Tuberculous Diseases ...	8	2	—	1	—	2	3	3	—
Rheumatic Fever ...	2	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—
Cancer, Malignant Disease ...	49	3	6	11	12	8	9	11	5
Bronchitis ...	59	3	7	25	9	9	6	11	4
Broncho-Pneumonia ...	14	3	1	2	2	4	2	3	1
Pneumonia (all other forms) ...	26	4	4	1	3	12	2	5	2
Other Respiratory Diseases ...	3	1	1	—	—	1	—	—	—
Diarrhœa and Enteritis ...	9	—	3	1	1	2	2	1	—
Appendicitis and Typhlitis ...	2	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
Alcoholism ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cirrhosis of Liver ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nephritis and Bright's Disease ...	32	2	5	7	6	7	5	7	2
Puerperal Fever ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other Accidents and diseases of Pregnancy & Parturition ...	2	—	1	—	—	1	—	2	—
Congenital Debility & Malformation and Premature Birth ...	31	6	4	8	3	4	6	4	5
Violent Deaths ...	15	4	2	2	1	1	5	5	4
Suicide ...	2	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—
Apoplexy ...	49	3	6	16	12	5	7	6	9
Old Age ...	37	1	4	8	9	9	6	10	9
Other Defined Diseases ...	102	19	10	15	24	20	14	36	13
Diseases ill-defined or unknown ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	581	71	72	117	117	121	83	129	65

# INFANT MORTALITY.

Deaths of infants under 1 year of age :

Legitimate, 69 ; Illegitimate, 10 ; Total, 79.

Infant mortality (i.e., deaths per 1000 children born)

Legitimate, 104 ; Illegitimate, 434 ; Total, 115.

Still-births interred during 1923, 45.

1923. Deaths from stated causes at ages under 1 year.

Cause of Death	under 1 week	1-2 weeks	2-3 weeks	3-4 weeks	Total under 4 weeks	1-3 months	3-6 months	6-9 months	9-12 months	Total Deaths under 1 year
Small Pox ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chicken Pox ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Measles ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	2
Scarlet Fever ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Whooping Cough ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1
Diphtheria and Croup...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Erysipelas ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tubercular Meningitis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
Abdominal Tuberculosis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other T. B. Diseases...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	2
Meningitis (not T.B.)...	...	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	1	3
Convulsions ...	...	1	1	...	3	...	1	...	...	4
Laryngitis ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bronchitis ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	1	...	4
Pneumonia (all forms)	...	...	...	...	...	1	3	4	1	9
Diarrhoea and	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Enteritis ...	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	2	1	5
Gastritis ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	2
Syphilis ...	...	2	...	1	4	1	1	...	...	6
Rickets ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Suffocation, etc. ...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1
Injury at birth ...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1
Atelectasis ...	...	2	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	2
Congenital Malformation	...	1	1	...	2	1	...	1	...	4
Premature Birth ...	...	13	2	1	16	...	...	...	...	16
Atrophy, Debility and Marasmus...	...	1	2	...	3	3	2	1	...	9
Other causes ...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	4	7
Totals ...	22	5	5	3	35	9	12	14	9	79

Table showing Comparative Statistics for past 42 years :

Ten year period	Average Annual Population	Average No. of Births	Birth rate	No. of Deaths	Death Rate	Zymotic Death rate	Infant Mor-tality
1881-1890	27830	844	30'30	603	21'70	2'69	166
1891-1900	35920	1023	28'24	687	18'97	2'05	165
1901-1910	42420	1013	23'67	662	15'54	1'22	133
1911-1920	42730	745	17'21	625	14'62	'79	107
1921	42550	790	18'56	566	13'30	'35	98
1922	42650	691	16'20	619	14'51	'70	113
1923	42720	685	16'03	581	13'60	'42	115

## COMPARATIVE STATISTICS OF WARDS.

The Births and Deaths wherever occurring have been allocated to their respective Wards, but as the population of the several Wards is no longer based upon an exact Census Return the birth and death rates must be regarded as approximate.

Ward	Estimated Popula-tion	Births	Birth Rate	Deaths	Death Rate	Infant Deaths	Infant Mortal-ity
Central ...	4585	82	17'8	71	15'4	16	195
East ...	6895	114	16'5	72	10'4	12	105
N.-East ...	8275	128	15'4	117	14'1	17	131
N.-West ...	8780	121	13'7	117	13'3	5	41
South ...	8160	128	15'6	121	14'8	11	87
West ...	5725	112	19'5	83	14'5	18	160
Public Inst.	300	...	...	...	...	...	...
1923, Bor'h	42720	685	16'03	581	13'06	79	115
1922 „	42650	691	16'20	619	14'51	73	113
1921 „	42550	790	18'56	566	13'30	63	98



Cases of Infectious Disease Notified during the Year 1923.

NOTIFIABLE DISEASE	Cases Notified in Whole District								Total Cases Notified in Each Ward						No. of Cases Removed to Hospital from each Locality								
	At all Ages	At Ages—Years							Central	East	North-East	North-West	South	West	Total	Central	East	North-East	North-West	South	West	Total	
		Under 1	1 to 5	5 to 15	15 to 25	25 to 45	45 to 65	65 and upwards															
Small-pox	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	6	9	7	3	5	38	—	7	3	8	3	2	5	28
Scarlet Fever	38	—	32	4	—	—	—	—	2	1	3	—	2	—	8	2	1	—	—	2	—	5	5
Diphtheria and Membranous Croup	8	1	2	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Enteric, Continued, etc. Fever	2	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	1	2	1	—	1	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Erysipelas	5	—	—	3	1	1	—	—	1	1	1	—	1	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Puerperal Fever	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ophthalmia Neo-natorum	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	1	—	—	1	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pneumonia	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Polio-myelitis & Cerebro-spinal Fever...	22	—	—	3	7	8	4	2	7	4	3	5	1	22	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tuberculosis, Pulmonary	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
„ other forms	46	—	1	8	16	13	8	—	8	4	8	5	14	7	46	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Encephalitis Lethargica	15	—	4	6	3	1	1	—	3	2	4	—	4	2	15	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Encephalitis Lethargica	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
Totals	143	6	9	50	33	23	18	4	28	23	30	15	31	16	143	10	4	9	3	4	6	36	

## 4. CAUSES OF SICKNESS.

## (a) INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

The principal infectious diseases notified during the year are given below, and for comparison the numbers notified every year since the Notification Act came into force.

Year	Small-Pox	Scarlet Fever	Diphtheria	Erysipelas	Typhoid Fever	Puerperal Fever	Tuberculosis		Ophthalmia Neonatorum	Totals
							Pulmonary	Other Forms		
1890.	..	427	63	45	72	4	..	..	..	611
1891	..	92	36	43	38	2	..	..	..	216
1892	8	131	38	38	83	6	..	..	..	304
1893	72	68	44	43	33	8	..	..	..	268
1894	1	57	26	44	33	6	..	..	..	167
1895	..	54	18	45	46	4	..	..	..	167
1896	2	13	17	55	60	6	..	..	..	153
1897	..	49	13	40	62	4	..	..	..	168
1898	..	72	148	41	73	2	..	..	..	336
1899	..	369	43	74	56	8	..	..	..	550
1900	..	311	216	69	57	4	..	..	..	657
1901	..	260	145	29	33	2	..	..	..	469
1902	31	52	44	36	23	3	..	..	..	189
1903	25	43	15	36	21	3	..	..	..	143
1904	3	60	49	28	11	1	..	..	..	152
1905	26	173	50	24	10	2	..	..	..	285
1906	..	174	73	25	5	4	..	..	..	281
1907	..	79	95	38	11	3	..	..	..	226
1908	..	88	60	33	14	2	55	..	..	252
1909	..	160	55	38	15	2	58	..	..	328
1910	..	335	43	31	7	1	45	..	..	463
1911	..	511	90	24	4	1	57	..	..	687
1912	..	443	89	27	4	..	85	..	..	650
1913	..	224	66	35	2	1	96	84	..	508
1914	..	43	81	24	2	6	80	55	12	303
1915	..	15	53	22	3	1	79	28	10	211
1916	..	20	40	20	1	1	54	24	6	166
1917	..	48	33	9	2	1	52	22	4	171
1918	..	13	26	8	..	..	62	15	5	129
1919	..	20	26	14	..	..	57	17	7	141
1920	..	102	22	14	1	1	54	13	10	217
1921	..	73	28	11	2	..	55	22	7	198
1922	..	42	21	9	1	1	46	16	11	147
1923	..	38	8	5	2	1	46	15	5	120

Details of the cases as regards age and distribution, together with those notifiable under extensions of the Notification Act are given on the preceding page. It is satisfactory to note that the total for 1923 is 20 less than the previous lowest record.

### MEASLES.

Although Measles showed no tendency to assume epidemic proportions during 1923, yet the Borough was not long entirely free from the disease in one Ward or another.

The deaths numbered 7, compared with 11 last year. All were under 5 years. Death-rate  $\cdot 16$ , compared with  $\cdot 11$ ,  $\cdot 11$  and  $\cdot 25$  in the previous three years, and with  $\cdot 14$  for England and Wales.

### WHOOPING COUGH.

As with Measles cases of Whooping Cough continued to crop up in different parts of the Borough throughout the year, though never to any great extent. 3 deaths were registered.

Death-rate  $\cdot 07$  compared with  $\cdot 13$ ,  $\cdot 02$  and  $\cdot 16$  in previous three years, and with  $\cdot 10$  for England and Wales.

### SCARLET FEVER.

The notified cases numbered 38, compared with 42, 73 and 103 in the previous three years. The distribution was fairly general, though probably the South Ward suffered least, and the North-East most.

Of the 38 cases, 32 were between 5 and 15 years of age. In few instances was it possible to trace the lines along which the infection spread, and only 73% were removed to hospital. No deaths were reported.

Death-rate  $\cdot 00$ , compared  $\cdot 00$ ,  $\cdot 02$  and  $\cdot 04$  in the previous three years, and with  $\cdot 03$  for England and Wales.

### DIPHTHERIA.

Cases notified, 8, compared with 22, 28 and 21 in the previous three years. The cases were sporadic, and 62% were removed to hospital. The diagnosis in 3 instances was confirmed by bacteriological examination before admission. Deaths 1.

Death-rate  $\cdot 02$ , compared with  $\cdot 04$ ,  $\cdot 07$  and  $\cdot 06$  in the previous three years, and with  $\cdot 07$  for England and Wales.

### TYPHOID AND PARATYPHOID FEVER.

Notified cases, 2. They were both from one house, and their history left no doubt as to the diagnosis. In November, 1921, an inmate of the same house was notified as suffering from Enteric Fever. Examination of the private water supply showed that it came from Hogholes Beck, being piped under the G.N. and Mid. Railways, and under the River Worth to Greengate. Intermittent pollution of this stream was definitely proved, and the landlord promptly introduced town's water into the property, and forbade the use of the polluted supply for all domestic purposes.

The first case in 1923 proving fatal, a post-mortem examination was made and specimens forwarded to the County Laboratory. The Bacteriologist reported "Cultures showed the presence of *B typhosus* in very large numbers and in almost pure culture in the cæcal glands and in small numbers in the sloughs from the intestine." To prevent recurrence the private supply has been cut off.

Death-rate ·02, compared with ·02, ·00 and ·00 in the preceding years, and with ·01 for England and Wales.

#### SUMMER DIARRHOEA OR ZYMOTIC ENTERITIS.

No estimate can be formed of the prevalence of infective Diarrhoea among infants under 1 year. The summer was cold and wet. The usual steps were taken to remove stable manure and decaying garbage, the house-fly was not specially in evidence, yet the number of deaths rose from 5 in 1921, 6 in 1922, to 7 in 1923.

Unsuitable food, the absence of keeping cellars, the open window with adjacent tub-closet, all come under suspicion and justify the repeated warning against the artificial feeding of infants and the urgency for the substitution of water carriage for the unsanitary tub-closet.

Death-rate ·16, compared with ·11, ·11 and ·14 in the previous three years, and with ·2 for England and Wales.

Mortality per 1000 births equals 10·2, compared with 8·6 last year and with 7·7 for England and Wales.

#### TUBERCULOSIS.

	Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary	
Cases notified by Practitioners (Form A)	...	38	...	15
„ S.M.O. (Form B)	...	4	...	2
„ W.R. Tuber. Officer, etc. (informal)		20	...	2
		<hr/>		<hr/>
		62		19

The total number thus brought to the knowledge of the Department is slightly less than that in 1922, namely 62 pulmonary against 74 in 1922, and 19 non-pulmonary against 24 in that year.

The age and distribution of the formal notifications appear on page 115. For some inexplicable reason the highest incidence occurred in the South Ward, and the least, as might be expected, in the North-West.

Received Sanatorium treatment, 47.

Deaths : Pulmonary, 50 ; compared with 44, 41, and 37 in the previous 3 years. Non-Pulmonary, 12 ; compared with 8, 15, and 14 in the previous 3 years.



Occupation of the 50 fatal pulmonary cases : household duties, 16 ; factory work, 14 ; mechanical engineering, 8 ; clerical, 2, various 10. Sex mortality : males, 21 ; females 29.

Mortality (all forms) in Wards : East .8, North-West 1.1, West 1.2, North-East 1.4, South 1.9, Central 2.4.

Death-rate (pulmonary) 1.17 compared with 1.04, .98 and .86 in the 3 previous years. Non-Pulmonary, .28 compared with .18, .35, and .33 in the previous 3 years.

#### PREVENTION OF TUBERCULOSIS.

The campaign against Tuberculosis was conducted on the lines detailed in the Report for 1921. That greater success did not follow the efforts made is readily understood when one considers the prevalence of overcrowding in many cottage houses. Instances where 5 or 6 persons sleep in the same bedroom as an advanced consumptive are not uncommon, and although it is easy for an inspector to tell the occupier he must find a larger house, both know, that a vacant house cannot be got. Perhaps it might be more correct to say a vacant house cannot be rented, although by paying a fancy price one might be bought. Consumptives, however, as a rule, cannot afford to purchase on these lines, and so must enter the Valley of the Shadow burdened with the knowledge that they are slowly but surely condemning the helpless occupants of their homes to a fate similar to their own,

#### RESPIRATORY DISEASES.

Bronchitis, Pneumonia, and Broncho-Pneumonia were registered as the cause of 102 deaths, compared with 120, 81, and 117 in the previous three years.

Death-rate 2.38, compared with 2.7, 1.9, and 2.7 in the previous three years.

#### CANCER : MALIGNANT DISEASE.

In my report for 1922 reference was made to an apparent increased prevalence of malignant disease. In 1920, 58 deaths from this cause was registered, 76 in 1921, and 70 in 1922. In 1923, however, there was a drop to 49. For many years Cancer in its various forms has been specially prevalent in the North-West Ward, and 1923 shows a similar tendency, otherwise there was nothing peculiar in the distribution of cases.

As regards sex the deaths consisted of 19 males and 30 females.

Death-rate 1.14, compared with 1.3, 1.8 and 1.50 in the previous three years.

#### ENCEPHALITIS LETHARGICA.

One case, a child aged 7, was notified and then withdrawn, the patient dying from Acute Tuberculous Meningitis.



## 5. SUMMARY OF NURSING ARRANGEMENTS, HOSPITALS, Etc.

(a) PROFESSIONAL NURSING IN THE HOME.

(b) MIDWIVES.

The arrangements so far as these two items are concerned as detailed in last year's report.

(c) CLINICS AND TREATMENT CENTRES.

### (1) *Maternity and Child Welfare Work:*

The M. and C.W. Committee consists of the Health Committee and three ladies co-opted from the Infant Aid Society with which voluntary organisation close relationship is maintained.

There are two Infant Welfare Centres—the senior at Victoria Park Mansion, the younger and larger at Corn Mill Bridge. Each Centre is open two afternoons a week. The assistant M.O.H., two whole time Health Visitors and a number of Voluntary Helpers, attend the Centres and on lines described in previous reports, carry on the following Sectional Departments: Infant Consultations, Ante-Natal Clinic, School for Mothers, Sewing and Clothing Club, and Free Milk Distribution.

The Committee has been so seriously impressed by the unfavourable position occupied by the Borough in regard to infant mortality that they invited the medical practitioners in the borough to a conference in the hope that some useful suggestions as to either the cause or the prevention of the unduly high mortality might be forthcoming. It was pointed out that according to the corrected return of the Registrar General for 1922 the mortality among infants in the borough was 117 per thousand born compared with 77 for England and Wales and with 75 for towns with a population between 20,000 and 50,000. For the 1st quarter of 1923 the mortality figure was 185 and for the 2nd quarter 132—in other words 150 infants out of every 1000 born in the borough were dying during their first year of life.

It appeared further that last year 22 per cent. of infant deaths occurred under 1 week and 36 per cent. during the month. Such deaths must be either preventable or non-preventable. Thus Keighley parents must be unable to breed children capable of living many weeks, or otherwise, many infants die from causes that are preventable. It is up to us to find an explanation and a remedy.

The Committee recognise the fact that certain suggested causes are largely beyond their control—ignorance, indifference, poverty and the like, but they have tried to overcome, or at least to lessen these baneful influences in various ways, by appointing Health Visitors to give instructions in mother-craft, by opening Welfare Centres, issuing leaflets on the management of infants and distributing milk free or at less than cost price to necessitous mothers and infants, but still results have fallen below expectations.

The Housing difficulty, with its associated evils are probably no more marked in the borough than elsewhere. Therefore if the home environment be bad, increased knowledge is all the more necessary and if industrial employment for women be inimical to good housewifery the greater the need for training in mother craft.

Extract from the Report of the Chief Medical Officer of the Ministry of Health for 1921—"The Ministry do not desire treatment to be given at the ordinary Infant Welfare Centre, the main functions of which should be the supervision of the healthy infant and the education of the mother."

How much benefit might accrue from altering the hour for Talks to Mothers at the Centres from 3 to 7 p.m., and from concentrating our energies on the worse districts in the town in home visiting would be difficult to determine, but good should undoubtedly result from the increased interest of the medical men in local child welfare work.

Home Visitation : This highly important department consists in advising and instructing mothers in the various intricacies of mothercraft, investigating the possible or probable causes of still births and infant deaths, and in any other way stimulating and developing maternal capability and responsibility.

In order that the Health Visitors might have as much time as possible to devote to home visiting they were not encouraged to spend more time in recording details and compiling statistics than absolutely necessary. This arrangement however did not meet with the approval of the Ministry of Health. The Ministry pays half the expenditure on Maternity and Child Welfare Work, and naturally claims the privilege of saying how the records should be kept. As a result a new set of record cards have been adopted and a part time clerk appointed to keep such records in accordance with suggestions made by the Ministry.

The change is certainly an improvement. The Health Visitors can now devote their whole time to duties to which they are specially qualified and leave the keeping of records, the issue of milk orders, etc., to one accustomed to clerical work.

A commencement on these lines was therefore made on 1st Dec., but the following summary of the year's work is based on the method previously adopted :

Visits to Infants	... 665	Primary	... 367	Secondary	
Visits to Expectant Mothers	... 221				
Visits to Midwives	... 16				
Babies on Register—					
Victoria Park	... 294	South Street	... 310		
Baby Weighings—					
Victoria Park	... 2105	South Street	... 2299		

Expectant Mothers on Register—			
Victoria Park	... 33	South Street	... 33
Expectant Mothers' Attendances—			
Victoria Park	... 185	South Street	... 137
Sewing Class, on Register—			
Victoria Park	... 40	South Street	... 47
Sewing Class Attendances—			
Victoria Park	... 487	South Street	... 398

At the Centres, Talks to Mothers and Expectant Mothers are held weekly and embrace such practical subjects as breast feeding, artificial feeding and the preparation of foods, baby's cot and clothing, clean milk, constipation, weighing and weaning baby, ventilation and cleanliness of home, etc.

Voluntary Helpers assist in the routine work of the Centres and in addition systematically visit the babies allocated to them during their first year. They report progress monthly but should any baby cease to thrive or for any reason call for skilled attention the Health Visitor immediately resumes attendance or passes the case over to a doctor.

It now appears that the Ministry of Health expects that every baby during its first year shall be seen by a trained Visitor not less than once a month to maintain as far as possible a closer touch with and a more intimate knowledge of the condition and home environment of each infant. Supervision has further to be kept upon all children until they are of school age, when they and their record cards pass into the care of the Education Committee and the School Medical Officer.

Continuity of supervision and service should thus be maintained throughout the whole life of the child, and with the clerical assistance now placed at our disposal, it is hoped this can be managed more effectually.

Milk Orders to necessitous mothers, expectant mothers and infants were issued strictly on the lines approved by the Ministry and detailed in last Special Report. The amount thus incurred was £228/11/6. Owing to the great amount of distress and unemployment so many more families came below the limit of income entitling them to participate in these milk grants that it was impossible to keep within the estimate given in November, 1922. The choice therefore lay between depriving these unfortunate infants of what the Mayor described as "their just rights as citizens" and exceeding an estimate given before the slump in trade, and unemployment reached its present low level.

The grants of dried milk made by the Infant Aid Society, approximating £4, are not included in the sum stated above. This private effort helped in many instances to relieve the distress

experienced by deserving cases who could not participate in the Milk Orders because the family income did not quite fall below the limit prescribed.

(2) *School Clinic :*

The School Clinic formerly carried on at Corn Mill Bridge was transferred on June 1st to Lowfield House, North Street. The rooms are situated near the centre of the town, conveniently arranged and entirely controlled by the Education Committee. Only minor ailments of school children are dealt with. For details see separate School Report.

(3) *Tuberculosis and Venereal Diseases Clinics :*

The former at Oaklands, the latter at Victoria Hospital, are open two nights a week. Both are staffed and maintained by the West Riding County Council. Details of the work carried on appear in the Report of the County Medical Officer.



## (d). HOSPITAL ACCOMMODATION AND ADMINISTRATION

## (1) FEVER HOSPITAL.

The Keighley and Bingley Joint Isolation Hospital at Morton Banks provides accommodation for 120 patients. The provision is ample and the work of the year routine. The following table shows the admissions from the various authorities since the Hospital was first opened :—

Year	Keighley	Bingley	Oakworth	Haworth	Oxenhope	Keighley Rural	Outside Authorities	Total
1897	57	53	1	3	9	6	2	131
1898	164	35	11	19	—	4	7	240
1899	267	81	10	11	5	13	27	414
1900	210	102	20	13	1	68	3	417
1901	237	36	5	18	1	35	27	359
1902	91	30	5	4	5	8	28	171
1903	73	34	3	44	17	27	15	213
1904	88	18	41	21	—	29	1	198
1905	201	40	26	6	14	7	—	294
1906	214	60	33	2	8	15	—	332
1907	146	66	21	5	—	27	—	265
1908	148	85	6	46	1	17	34	337
1909	200	70	34	40	10	16	12	382
1910	353	77	6	23	2	25	—	486
1911	552	68	—	32	—	36	6	694
1912	440	187	22	66	—	70	1	787
1913	233	202	7	63	23	71	1	620
1914	88	56	1	7	—	37	5	194
1915	64	42	13	8	1	9	—	137
1916	42	14	2	4	—	4	11	77
1917	60	8	3	2	—	2	—	75
1918	24	17	1	3	1	3	—	49
1919	33	78	1	5	2	—	—	119
1920	108	101	6	66	7	5	—	293
1921	91	54	11	31	10	11	—	208
1922	64	51	8	28	5	4	—	160
1923	38	78	6	24	—	6	—	152



Admissions during the past year :—

	Scarlet Fever	Diph- theria	Enteric Fever	Enceph- alitis Lethar- gica	Other	Total
Keighley Borough ...	28	5	3	1	1	38
Bingley ...	41	33	2	2	—	78
Oakworth...	5	—	1	—	—	6
Haworth ...	21	2	1	—	—	24
Oxenhope ...	—	—	—	—	—	—
Keighley Rural ...	3	3	—	—	—	6
	98	43	7	3	1	152

### (2) SMALL POX HOSPITAL.

Nothing to Report.

### (3) TUBERCULOSIS SANATORIUM.

The 62 beds at Morton Banks have been continuously occupied throughout the year, largely by patients sent by the W.R.C.C. from districts outside the Board's Area. Only female cases are admitted, but no longer is admission restricted to patients for whom there is a good prospect of recovery. With a long waiting list it is inevitable that advanced cases should be sent for isolation even after the possibilities of recovery are exhausted.

Brought forward from 1922 ...	60
Admitted during 1923 ...	102
Discharged, vigour restored ...	10
Much improved ...	32
Improved ...	16
No improvement ...	10
Worse ...	14
Dead ...	23
Remaining in hospital ...	57

Of 102 cases admitted during 1923 there were 32 advanced or "hospital" cases, while in 48 the disease was well marked. These cases doubtless were sent in without much hope of lasting benefit for the patient, but in poor and crowded tenements home-treatment is full of danger to all concerned. These considerations are urged in explanation of the admission of so many advanced cases. They must not, however, be considered as being suitable for sanatorium treatment from the point of view of treatment only. Several cases died within 2 or 3 weeks of admission, and while they themselves received skilled nursing and attention, their families escaped the risks inseparable from an attempt to look after an infectious disease in an overcrowded cottage.

Frequent deaths among inmates of an institution naturally have a depressing effect upon the remaining patients, and I cordially express my gratitude and thanks to all, who, during the past year, helped to brighten the lives of their afflicted sisters in Morton Banks Sanatorium. In this connection I specially mention the name of Mr. Thomas Wilkinson, for devoting much time and energy to arranging a continuance of the concerts and entertainments he initiated as a Member of the Hospital Board.

(4) OTHER HOSPITALS AND INSTITUTIONS AVAILABLE AND PROVIDED OR SUBSIDISED BY THE LOCAL AUTHORITY :

(a) Maternity—None.

Maternity cases are admitted to St. John's Hospital (Poor Law Institution) on payment.

(b) Children—None.

A grant of £100 is made annually by the Corporation (Education Committee) to the Victoria Hospital, for the treatment of School Children.

(c) Others—None.

AMBULANCE FACILITIES.

(a) For infectious cases : A motor ambulance is kept at the Fever Hospital for the use of cases occurring in the area of the Joint Hospital Board.

(b) For the non-infectious and accident cases : Two motor ambulances are kept at the Fire Station—free for accidents and emergency illness ; otherwise a charge is made according to distance, which charge, however, may be remitted in necessitous cases at the discretion of the Committee.

6. LABORATORY WORK.

Analyses of water, milk, etc., are carried out by the County Analyst, and Bacteriological work in connection with infectious diseases by the West Riding County Laboratory.

The following specimens were reported upon during 1923 ;—

		Borough	Victoria Hospital	Fever Hospital	Sanatorium	Total
Sputum (T.B.)	...	95	18	8	67	188
Diphtheria (B.)	...	28	2	194	6	230
Enteric (Widal)	...	5	2	2	—	9
Urine (T.B.)	...	—	5	—	—	5
Miscellaneous	...	8	4	—	—	12
		136	31	204	73	444

In connection with the work carried on by the County Authority at the V.D. Treatment Centre, the following pathological specimens were examined :—3 for the detection of Spirochetes, 178 for Gonococci, and 132 for Wassermann Reaction.

## LOCAL ACTS AND BYE-LAWS.

No powers for the better sanitary administration of the Borough additional to those enumerated in the Report for 1921 have been obtained or asked for.

### 7. SANITARY ADMINISTRATION.

#### (1) WATER SUPPLY.

The Keighley Waterworks consist of (1) 1600 acres of moorland gathering ground at Stanbury and adjacent moors, 5 to 8 miles west of the town.

- (2) Watersheddles Storage Reservoir, 1100 feet above sea level,  $27\frac{1}{2}$  acres in extent, and a capacity of 156,000,000 gallons.
- (3) Blackhill Service Reservoir, 800 feet above Ordnance datum and 2,500,000 gallons capacity.
- (4) A system of filter beds and storage basin at Oldfield.
- (5) Ponden Compensation Reservoir, with an area of 30 acres, and a capacity 212,500,000 gallons.

Also in process of formation (6) Sladen Valley Storage Reservoir and Filtration Works, and (7) a Low Level Service Reservoir at Bracken Bank.

The whole of the gathering ground belongs to the Corporation, that near the New Sladen Valley Reservoir having recently been purchased in order that the Committee might have complete control over and safeguard the purity of the public water supply.

The water is naturally pure and soft, having a hardness of  $1\frac{1}{2}$  degrees Clark, with a slightly peaty colour necessitating filtration and treatment with alkalies to neutralise its acid plumbo solvent action.

The filter beds at Oldfield, having been found to be in a defective condition, the Council decided to remove the present filtering materials and renew the filter beds in accordance with modern practice. The work of renewal has been in progress during the year. One bed has been completed and put into use, while a second bed is well advanced towards completion. The remaining two beds will be similarly dealt with as soon as possible.

During the latter part of the year the colour of the water in the service pipes has not always been as satisfactory as could have been desired. This has been due to the abnormally rainy weather, and partly, no doubt, to the fact that one of the filters has been

out of use on account of the work of renewal. The analyst's report upon the water when the discolouration was greatest, proved, however, that the water was perfectly wholesome.

No doubt, too, the same causes explained the temporary presence of a small amount of lead in water that had stood in lead pipes for 48 hours. The addition of an increased amount of ammonia alkali, added hourly to the water soon overcame this trouble.

In order to improve the distribution of the water supply, a new 6-inch main was laid in Highfield Lane, and a supplementary main from Blackhill, down West Lane to the Cross, is in progress. To further improve the distribution, renewal of the worst cases of corroded pipes and the replacement of defective valves have been continued. Lengths of new pipes have also been laid in several areas to facilitate the conversion of tub-closets to w.c.'s.

The progress of the works in connection with the Sladen Valley scheme has been greatly hindered by wet and frosty weather, but it is hoped that the new supply may be available towards the end of the present year.

The main from Sladen Valley to Bracken Bank Service Reservoir is completed, and the new distributing main from that reservoir to Dalton Lane has also been laid. These, however, cannot be brought into use until the completion of the new reservoir at Sladen Valley.

## (2) FOOD SUPPLIES.

Regarding both milk and meat, the conditions remain practically the same as detailed in 1921 Report. Samples of milk are taken for analysis under the Food and Drugs Act, at irregular intervals, while systematic inspection of animals killed in the various slaughter-houses in the Borough is methodically carried out.

Frequent reference has been made to the unsatisfactory state of these slaughter-houses—the Borough Abattoir included. At the latter, overcrowding is seriously complained of. The blame for this undesirable condition rests equally with the butcher and the Corporation, on the principle that “he that will not when he may, etc.” Both parties, however, are now anxious to secure a site for an up-to-date and long overdue abattoir, but so far no central or suitable land can be met with.

The developments going on in the Westgate Area, in which the public slaughter-house is situated, will, however, force a decision. The satisfactory point now achieved is that all are agreed that only by the erection of an Abattoir large enough to meet demands, can proper supervision of our meat supply be maintained.



It is sufficiently well known by farmers and butchers that slaughtering in unlicensed premises is prohibited, and naturally any attempt to conceal infringements of the law, justifies the suspicion that diseased or unwholesome meat is being put upon the market without previous inspection. That such unlicensed slaughter occasionally took place was almost certain, and in one instance sufficient evidence was found to convict the culprit. Details of the successful prosecution for slaughtering in unlicensed premises, and the sale of unwholesome pork are given in the Report of the Sanitary Inspector.

Slaughter-houses in use in the Borough :—

	Jan., 1914	Jan., 1923	Dec., 1923
Registered	8	5	5
Licensed	3	2	2

The weight of tuberculous meat voluntarily surrendered, that is, handed over for destruction without legal seizure, was 9694 lbs, of other diseased conditions 1007 lbs, and of other foods 274 lbs, a total of 4 tons, 15 cwt.

Details of food thus surrendered, and of action taken under the Sale of Food and Drugs Act, are given later by the Chief Sanitary Inspector.

### (3) SCHOOLS.

A separate report issued by your Medical Officer, who is also the School Medical Officer dealing with Schools, Medical Inspection of School Children, and measures taken for checking the spread of infection among school children has already been laid before you.

### (4) WORKSHOPS, BAKEHOUSES, ETC.

The revised register contains particulars of 419 Workshops including 112 Bakehouses above ground and 8 underground. All have been inspected and details kept of air space, ventilation, sanitary conveniences, etc.

### (5) DRAINAGE, SEWERAGE AND SEWAGE DISPOSAL.

The Survey Report of 1921 dealt with these items in detail, and the routine work of 1923 calls for no special remark. The Borough Engineer reports that the length of sewers put in during the year was 1067 lineal yards, consisting entirely of new sewers ; further that 74 lineal yards of private streets and 127 lineal yards of new streets have been macadamised.

### CLOSET ACCOMMODATION.

This I hope is the last occasion upon which it should be necessary or excusable to urge objections to the storage of the family excreta in tubs placed generally within a few feet, occasionally within a few yards of the house door or window. Property owners have been known to protest that at their particular



property the closet contents were not offensive, though never once in 40 years experience have I seen a tenant or near neighbour who hesitated to express the strongest conviction that "offensive" was a mild description of the nuisance. Nor has any justification yet been shown why working-class households should submit to a system which better-to-do ratepayers would not tolerate at their own homes.

The public generally is now alive to the advantages of water-carriage, and it seems incredible that in Keighley the last people to move are those in the Highfield district—a district in other respects second to none in the Borough. Numerous complaints continue to be lodged against the tub closets there, and in every instance investigation by the Sanitary Inspector and myself has followed, and report made to the Health Committee for action for removal of the nuisance. During the past year some 600 such cases have been dealt with, and conversion from tub to w.c. has proceeded as rapidly as architects and contractors could execute the work.

There still remain in the town in close proximity to dwelling-house and public street approximately 550 tub closets, and unless there is a rapid change in the attitude of tenants towards these offensive collections, the current year should almost see the abolition of the conservancy system—a consummation devoutly to be welcomed by ratepayers, and working-class occupiers in particular.

#### CLOSET-CONVERSIONS DURING THE PAST 10 YEARS.

	1914	1915	1916	1917	1918	1919	1820	1921	1922	1923
Houses	458	226	13	2	—	4	86	163	394	527
Factories	31	38	59	—	8	—	53	79	63	25
	489	264	72	2	8	4	139	242	457	552

In dealing with these insanitary tub closets, action is taken under special sections of the Keighley Corporation Act, 1898.

A systematic inspection of the closet accommodation in the Borough shows :—

Waterclosets (dwelling-houses only)	...	7762
Waste Water Closets	...	1947
Tub Closets	...	550
„ (Factories, Sunday Schools, etc.)	...	23
Latrines	...	241
Privies (Farm Buildings and out-lying houses)	...	13

#### SCAVENGING, ETC.

(1) House Refuse removal :—There are approximately 9105 ash tubs in use in the Borough, two-thirds of which are emptied

weekly, and the remainder fortnightly, by Corporation workmen.

(2) Scavenging of Streets, etc.:—The scavenging of main roads, all paved streets, and certain macadam roads is undertaken by the Health Committee ; the remaining macadam roads by the Highways Department.

Street Gullies in the town are emptied fortnightly, the others monthly.

Details of scavenging work are given in the Report of the Sanitary Inspector.

(3) Disposal of House and Trade Refuse :—This is effected at a suitable and convenient site between the Gasworks and Sewage Farm. The result is a collection of decomposing matter, mixed with tin cans, bottles, cinders, paper, etc., which unless carefully and systematically covered with soil rapidly degenerates into a gigantic nuisance.

To obviate a continuance of the present undesirable conditions, the Committee are preparing a scheme for the better disposal of the town's refuse, and the utilisation of such waste products as are likely to have an economic value. Such a scheme would necessarily entail a certain amount of unremunerative expenditure, and the question now under consideration is whether, and how far to continue tipping under stricter hygienic precautions, or to provide salvage plant, incinerators, etc., for the recovery of "waste products" and the destruction of harmful putrescible material.

#### SANITARY INSPECTION OF DISTRICT.

The following classified statement of inspections made during the year has been supplied by the Sanitary Inspector in accordance with Art. XIX (12) of the Sanitary Officers' Order, 1922 :—

			Inspections and Re-inspections.
Inspection of Dwelling-houses	...	...	5185
„ Schools	...	...	10
„ Factories	...	...	104
„ Workshops	...	...	65
„ Bakehouses	...	...	111
„ Cowsheds, Dairies and Milkshops	...	...	205
„ Ice Cream Premises	...	...	40
„ Fried Fish Shops...	...	...	560
„ Slaughterhouses	...	...	1360
„ Offensive Trades	...	...	12
„ Common Lodging Houses	...	...	150
„ Offensive Accumulations	...	...	2
„ Drains, Sewers, etc.	...	...	1193

			Inspections and Re-inspections.
„	Stable Premises	...	35
„	Markets	...	148
„	Shops, re Meat and Food, etc.		32
„	Animals kept so as to be a nuisance	...	10
„	Miscellaneous	...	1231
Total number of Nuisances in hand at end of 1922			
	„	reported during 1923	246
	„	abated during 1923	1275
	„	in hand at end of 1923	1308
Number of Preliminary Notices in hand at end of 1922			213
	„	issued during 1923	7
	„	complied with during 1923	73
Number of Statutory Notices in hand at end of 1922			75
	„	issued during 1923	208
	„	complied with during 1923	621
			646

#### (8) PUBLIC HEALTH STAFF.

A list of the officials engaged in the Public Health Service is given on page 108. With the addition of a part-time clerk in connection with Maternity and Child Welfare Work the list and the duties are the same as that detailed in the Report for 1921.

#### (9). HOUSING.

Considerable activity has been shown during the year in housing reform. Only 11 new houses have been certified fit for occupation, all being erected by private enterprise. This number would have been greater but for the doubts and difficulties, whether real or imaginary is immaterial, which harassed builders. These naturally wished to participate in the grant or subsidy offered by the Ministry of Health, but doubts as to procedure for obtaining such, and difficulty in reconciling Government requirements with local needs and prejudices retarded progress and cooled enthusiasm. Now with a definite bonus of £90 per house, there is more prospect of meeting the pressing demands for vacant houses.

For 25 years and more, the Westgate insanitary area has been an eyesore and a source of anxiety, but at last progress has been made towards its effectual removal. In March, in accordance with Section V, Part I of the Housing of the Working Class Act, 1898, I made the third, and I hope the final official representation regarding the unhealthiness of this area, in the following terms:—"I, as Medical Officer of Health for the Borough of Keighley, do hereby represent that in my opinion within a certain area described in the Schedule there are certain houses, courts and alleys which are unfit for human habitation, that the narrowness

closeness, and bad arrangement, the bad condition of the streets and houses, or groups of houses within such area, the want of light, air, ventilation, or proper conveniences or other sanitary defects, or one or more of such causes are dangerous or injurious to the health of the inhabitants of the buildings in the said area or of the neighbouring buildings, and that the most satisfactory method of dealing with the evils connected with such houses, courts or alleys, and the sanitary defects in such area is an improvement scheme for the re-arrangement and re-construction of the streets and houses within such area, or of some of such streets and houses."

The Health and Housing Committees—later the Westgate Improvement Committee—in full agreement with the dictum that desperate diseases require desperate cures, recognised the necessity, as well as the seriousness of dealing with this area on radical lines, so that when their recommendation came before the Council in April, the Town Clerk was instructed to prepare a draft scheme for the improvement of the area as laid down in Part I of the Housing of the Working Classes Act, 1890.

A draft scheme, plans and estimates were accordingly prepared, and a petition sent to the Ministry praying that an Order might be made, confirming such scheme. The Ministry in due course directed that a local inquiry should be held for the purpose of ascertaining (a) the correctness of the official representation made regarding the area, and the sufficiency of the suggested improvement scheme, and (b) any local objection to such scheme.

The Inquiry, held on 20th November, was largely attended by property-owners affected by the scheme, and by representatives of the local Ratepayers' Association. Strenuous objections to the compulsory purchase of certain properties at site value were urged by property owners, while the Ratepayers' Association considered the whole scheme unnecessary and very extravagant.

The evidence of your Medical Officer was to the effect that in 1899 he had made a representation regarding this area, and that the then Council agreed with the correctness of the representation, but owing to the inadequacy of their resources could not proceed with an Improvement Scheme.

In May, 1911, he had made a similar representation, and on this occasion the Council declared the Area an unhealthy area, and that an Improvement Scheme ought to be made in respect thereof. The Council's decision was based on the fact that in the specified area during the previous 5 years the general death-rate averaged 36·0 per 1000, whereas in the rest of the Borough the average death-rate was only 14·4. Further, that the Tuberculosis death-rate for the same period in the Area was 5·7 per 1000, and in the rest of the Borough 1·3. During the 10 years between the



first and second representations special efforts had been made under the Public Health and Housing Acts to reduce the sickness and mortality rates, but the insanitary condition of so many of the houses, the narrowness of certain courts, and bad arrangement of groups of houses within the area compelled him to conclude that the most satisfactory way of dealing with these evils was an Improvement Scheme. He granted that poverty and slums were associated and found in every town, but in this specified area the heavy sickness and mortality rates were less due to the poverty and fecklessness of the inhabitants than to the evils inherent in narrow congested courts, badly ventilated houses, want of sunshine, and general dampness and dilapidation.

Owing to the postponement of the Improvement Scheme, caused by the war, the third representation was made, and again the Council passed a resolution similar to that of 1911. For 20 years every Health Committee had inspected the Area, and during that period every Health Committee had unanimously decided that a re-construction scheme was necessary.

The Area represented covered an area of 22,316 sq. yards. It might conveniently be divided into three sections, North, South and Central. In the North, covering approximately 1000 sq. yards, there were 32 houses, 66 rooms, and 125 persons, i.e., congestion to the extent of 154 houses and 600 persons per acre. In the South Section, covering 4440 sq. yards, there were 62 occupied houses, 12 unoccupied, and 272 persons. i.e., 80 houses and 300 persons per acre. In the Central portion there were 50 houses inhabited, 84 in ruins, a tannery, a public abattoir, 2 chapels, 2 disused graveyards, etc.

Thus the Insanitary Area was some  $4\frac{1}{2}$  acres in extent, contained 143 inhabited houses, 370 rooms, and 561 persons. The number of persons per house was 3.9, but over 50% of the houses had only 2 rooms or less.

Of the 143 inhabited dwellings, 78 or 54% had no through ventilation, 46 or 32% had semi-through, and only 19 or 13% had through ventilation.

Instead of taking the Area as a whole, if individual houses were considered, it was notorious that on some no direct ray of sunlight had fallen since the houses were built 100 years ago, in all there was a complete absence of keeping-cellars, some had rat-infested cupboards, in others food-stuffs were kept under the bed, wash-houses there were none, coals were stored anyhow, anywhere, and as for closet accommodation, some, indeed, had water-closets, others had tub-closets, single or joint, all were a nuisance, often almost inaccessible, and in many instances no space to build a w.c., if anxious to do so.



The effect of their environment on the health of inhabitants might be inferred from the mortality-rates which for the past three years 1920-21-22 from certain causes were :—

	All Causes	Tuber- culosis	Respiratory Diseases	Gastro Enteritis	Infant Mortality
Westgate ...	28·87	1·97	7·7	2·3	166
Rest of Borough	13·89	1·16	2·2	·1	96

The correctness of the mortality returns, and the conclusions based upon them were not seriously questioned, the financial aspect rather than the hygienic being the true bone of contention. Subsequently the inspector went over the scheduled area, and examined practically every house in it. Fortunately an impartial authority will give consideration to the arguments adduced as to the financial loss of those owners who made some attempt to keep their houses in a sanitary condition amid insanitary surroundings, as well as to the desire of the Corporation to improve the environment of a locality whose mortality returns for a generation have marked it as unhealthy.

### (9) HOUSING.

Number of new houses erected during the year :—

(a) Total ...	...	...	...	...	11
(b) As part of the Municipal housing scheme	...	...	...	...	0

#### I.—Unfit Dwelling Houses.

Inspection.

(1) No. of dwelling-houses inspected (under P.H. or Housing Acts)	...	...	...	1620
(2) No. inspected and recorded (under Housing Regulations, 1910)	...	...	...	40
(3) No. found in such a state as to be unfit for human habitation	...	...	...	1
(4) No. found not in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation	...	...	...	31

#### II.—Remedy of Defects without Formal Notice.

No. rendered fit as result of informal action by the Local Authority	...	...	...	6
--	-----	-----	-----	---

#### III.—Action under Statutory Powers.

A. PROCEEDINGS UNDER SEC. 28 HOUSING, TOWN  
PLANNING, ETC., ACT, 1919.

(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs ...	21
(2) No. rendered fit or work in progress :—	
(a) by owners ... ..	20
(b) by Local Authority in default of owners ...	0
(3) No. in respect of which Closing Orders became operative owing to owners intention to close	0

B. PROCEEDINGS UNDER PUBLIC HEALTH ACTS.

(1) No. of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied ... ..	1
(2) No. in which defects were remedied :—	
(a) by owners ... ..	0
(b) by Local Authority ... ..	0

C. PROCEEDINGS UNDER SEC. 17 AND 18 HOUSING, TOWN  
PLANNING, ETC., ACT, 1909.

(1) No. of representations made with a view to making Closing Order ... ..	1
(2) No. of Closing Orders made ... ..	1
(3) No. of Closing Orders determined ... ..	0
(4) No. of Demolition Orders made ... ..	0
(5) No. of houses demolished as result of Demolition Order ... ..	0

WILLIAM SCATTERTY,

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH.

# REPORT

OF THE

## Borough Sanitary Inspector

FOR THE

### YEAR ENDING 31st DECEMBER, 1923.

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TO THE MAYOR, ALDERMEN AND COUNCILLORS,  
GENTLEMEN,

I have pleasure in presenting to you my Annual Report as Sanitary Inspector and Cleansing Superintendent, showing the work done in the Department during the year ending 31st December, 1923.

The Report will be found to contain a review of the work performed by your sanitary staff, and the progress made, especially in regard to the abolition of the insanitary pail closets, and the substitution therefor of the water carriage system. Substantial progress has been made with this work during the year, no fewer than 561 of these insanitary abominations being abolished, in addition to 22 tipper or waste water closets, 16 trough closets (which were used jointly by 57 houses) and 10 midden privies. The total number of houses provided with water closets in substitution for other forms was 592, and 37 additional where water closets were already provided, making a total of 629 exclusive of factories and workshops, thus creating a record for one year.

621 Statutory Notices and 73 Preliminary or Intimation Notices have been served requiring the abatement of nuisances, particulars of which will be found in Table II. It will be observed that a large amount of sanitary work has been accomplished without notice. This shows a proper spirit, and also shows that owners of property have no desire to shirk their responsibility when satisfied that the work is necessary. There are exceptions, of course.

The routine inspection work has been well maintained, notwithstanding the large amount of extra work imposed on your Inspectors in connection with the work of conversion of pail closets. This work alone necessitated no less than 1986 visits of inspection, and this does not include inspections made by your Medical Officer and Chief Sanitary Inspector.

The only change which has taken place in the Staff since last year is the appointment of B. Thornton, Chief Clerk, as Clerk Assistant. This was found necessary in order to enable him to undertake part outdoor duties to relieve the strain placed upon the other two assistants in consequence of the large amount of constructional work requiring supervision. No addition has been made to the indoor staff in consequence of this change, with the result that the clerical work is carried on with the greatest difficulty. The clerical staff consists of Chief Clerk (part time), Assistant Clerk and Junior.

## SANITARY INSPECTIONS AND IMPROVEMENTS.

### INSPECTION WORK.

The following table records the amount of routine inspection work performed by your Inspectors during the year ending 31st December, 1923 :—

TABLE I.

#### HOUSING, TOWN PLANNING, ETC., ACTS :—

No. of houses inspected	...	...	...	40
„ inspections	...	...	...	137
No. found not in all respects reasonably fit for				
human habitation	...	...	...	31
No. found unfit	...	...	...	1
No. found satisfactory...	...	...	...	8

#### DWELLING HOUSES :—

No. of Inspections under the Public Health Acts, etc.	5185
„ „ re Infectious Diseases...	169
„ „ Other Diseases	—
„ „ Water Supply	118
„ „ Suspected Overcrowding	6
„ „ Dirty Houses	6
„ „ Tents, Vans and Sheds	7
„ „ Schools	10
„ „ Factories and Workshops	169
„ „ Bakehouses, Ordinary	89
„ „ „ Underground	22
„ „ Cowsheds, Dairies and Milkshops	205
„ „ Ice Cream Shops	40
„ „ Milk Samples, re adulteration	43
„ „ „ dirt	1
„ „ Shop, re Meat and other Foods	32
„ „ Markets	148
„ „ Shops Acts	68
„ „ Slaughterhouses	1360
„ „ Offensive Trades	12
„ „ Fried Fish Shops	560



No. of Inspections re	Diseases of Animals Acts	...	84
" "	Animals so kept as to be		
	a nuisance	...	10
" "	Offensive accumulations	...	2
" "	Stable premises	...	35
" "	Common Lodging Houses	...	150
" "	Houses-let-in-lodgings	...	204
" "	Drains	...	1986
" "	Sewers	...	7
" "	under Petroleum Acts and		
	Orders	...	102
" "	under Poisons and Pharmacy	...	2
" "	Rats and Mice Destruction		
	Act	...	19
Drains :—No. water tested (No. of tests)		...	662
" No. smoke tested	"	...	56
" No. grenade tested	"	...	27
Smoke observations (general)		...	26
" (special)		...	41
No. of Miscellaneous Inspections		...	282

TABLE II.

Defects remedied and sanitary improvements carried out under the supervision of your Inspector :—

	By Notice.	Without Notice.
Roofs repaired	2	7
External walls pointed and rendered free from dampness	20	15
Eaves, gutters and fall pipes repaired	26	20
Rainwater fall pipes disconnected from drains	34	20
Yards repaved or repaired	239	55
Houses provided with proper water supply	—	23
Chimney stacks pointed and repaired	8	15
Windows repaired and made to open	—	8
Walls and ceilings repaired	6	10
Kitchen fire ranges, ovens and side boilers repaired or re-set	5	2
Kitchen (new) fire ranges provided and fixed	3	9
Light and ventilation improved	—	1
Floors repaired	4	—
Sink wastepipes disconnected from drains	30	54
Sink wastepipes trapped and repaired	22	40
New Sinks fixed	1	19
New drains constructed	452	135
Drains re-constructed	255	132

	By Notice	Without Notice
Drains under houses abolished ...	2	1
Bath and lavatory waste-pipes fixed ...	—	27
Drain openings removed from inside buildings ...	5	10
Inspection chambers constructed ...	7	7
Disconnecting chambers built and ventilating shafts fixed ...	6	7
Drains opened out for inspection ...	4	8
Drains cleansed and repaired ...	49	72
Self-cleansing gullies fixed ...	117	121
Houses cleansed and limewashed ...	—	6
Houses disinfected after Infectious Diseases ...	—	80
Rooms disinfected after Infectious Diseases ...	—	162
Water Closets provided in substitution for pail closets ...	437	59
Water Closets provided in substitution for trough closets ...	43	—
Water Closets provided in substitution for midden privies ...	24	7
Water Closets provided in substitution for tipper closets ...	2	20
Additional provided where water closets already existed ...	—	41
Total number of water closets provided in connection with dwelling houses...	506	127
Pail Closets abolished ...	496	65
Water Closets and other types of closets limewashed, cleansed and repaired...	85	95
Midden Privies abolished ...	8	2
Ashpits abolished...	9	2
Ashplaces repaired ...	77	14
New Ashplaces provided ...	89	12
Soil pipes renewed ...	2	1

## SCHOOLS :—

Drains opened and cleansed ...	—	4
--------------------------------	---	---

## FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS :—

Sanitary conveniences improved ...	16	9
Water Closets provided ...	—	25
Premises cleansed and limewashed ...	—	310

## BAKEHOUSES (RETAIL) :—

Cleansed and limewashed ...	—	98
Sanitary conveniences repaired ...	—	3

		By Notice	Without Notice
DAIRIES AND MILKSHOPS :—			
Cleansed and limewashed ...	...	—	12
Suitable receptacles provided ...	...	—	4
ICE CREAM MANUFACTURERS :—			
Premises cleansed and limewashed ...	...	—	24
Sanitary condition improved ...	...	—	3
COWSHEDS :—			
Cleansed and limewashed ...	...	—	144
Walls rendered with cement ...	...	—	1
Floors re-paved with impervious material ...	...	—	1
Proper Middens provided ...	...	—	1
New drains constructed ...	...	3	3
Drain opening inside building abolished ...	...	—	1
SLAUGHTER HOUSES :—			
Floors repaired ...	...	—	1
Limewashed and cleansed ...	...	—	16
Roofs, Lairs, etc., repaired ...	...	—	1
FRIED FISH SHOPS :—			
Sanitary condition improved ...	...	—	5
Walls and ceilings, etc., cleansed ...	...	—	30
OFFENSIVE TRADES OTHER THAN FRIED FISH SHOPS :—			
Sanitary accommodation improved ...	...	1	—
Premises cleansed and limewashed ...	...	—	8
OFFENSIVE ACCUMULATIONS removed :—	...	2	12
PETROLEUM AND CARBIDE OF CALCIUM :—			
Proper means of storage provided (new stores) ...	...	—	6
Stores improved ...	...	—	2
COMMON LODGING HOUSES :—			
Cleansed and limewashed ...	...	—	10
Sanitary condition improved ...	...	—	1
Nuisances abated ...	...	—	1
Means of exit improved ...	...	—	1

TABLE III.

## UNCOMPLETED MATTERS IN HAND 31st DEC., 1923.

Houses requiring proper water closet and ashplace accommodation	...	...	...	...	154
„ not in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation					1
„ without proper water supply	...	...	...	...	42
„ with defective drainage	...	...	...	...	2
„ „ rain water fall pipes	...	...	...	...	8
„ „ roofs and ceilings	...	...	...	...	1
Factory and Workshops without proper sanitary conveniences					5
Matters remaining on the Register unabated or in course of abatement	...	...	...	...	213

## SLAUGHTERHOUSE AND MEAT INSPECTION.

The number of privately owned slaughterhouses in the Borough remains the same as last year, viz :—Four Registered and Two which are subject to annual licence. Westgate Slaughterhouse, which is owned by the Corporation is used as a Public Slaughterhouse, in which more than half of the meat supply for the town is dressed.

The whole of the Slaughterhouses are systematically inspected, and as far as possible all meat prepared for food within the Borough is inspected. Attention is also given to meat suspected of being dressed outside the Borough.

Occasionally a beast may have to be slaughtered on the farm premises on the advice of the veterinary surgeon. When such a carcase is purchased by a local butcher, it is usually taken to Westgate Slaughterhouse and a requisition made to have it examined. In the event of meat being taken to a shop, the shop is visited, and the meat examined in the shop.

Regulations made under the Keighley Waterworks Extension and Improvement Act of 1869, imposes upon the butcher the obligation to notify myself or the Medical Officer of Health any diseased or unsound condition of cattle brought to the slaughterhouses. A butcher who neglects to give such information is liable to a penalty.

In compliance with the above regulations I received 194 notifications to inspect diseased or unsound carcases, and 15 other cases came under notice or were reported by my Assistants as the result of their visits to the slaughterhouses. 193 surrenders of diseased meat (varying from a whole carcase to a pair of lungs) have been received by me during the year. I received six requests from other tradespeople, i.e., Fish and Game Dealers, Grocers and Egg and Butter Factors.



The total weight of meat and other foods surrendered and conveyed to the tip at Marley (there being no other means of disposing of it) is 4 tons, 17 cwts, 23lbs. I am pleased to be able to record a reduction of 3,434 lbs. in the quantity of meat surrendered as diseased or unsound, as compared with the year 1922. This is very satisfactory, and bears eloquent testimony to the class of food animals from which the meat supply of Keighley is derived, especially in view of the fact that approximately 17,000 animals have been slaughtered within the Borough during the year.

I should like to, again, warn the public against the practice of buying meat from persons who hawk it from door to door. Invariably such meat has been prepared under conditions which leave much to be desired, and it may reasonably be assumed that animals slaughtered under such conditions are not inspected either before or after slaughter, therefore there is no guarantee that the meat is sound or free from disease.

Proceedings have been instituted against two men—one for selling and the other for aiding and abetting—for the sale of unsound meat prepared under the conditions described above, and fines amounting to £14 were imposed.

TABLE IV.

### WEIGHT OF MEAT SURRENDERED AND DISPOSED OF TUBERCULAR.

Beef in carcase	...	...	...	3131 lbs.
Pork       ,,	...	...	...	1063   ,,
Beef not in carcase	...	...	...	4635   ,,
Pork       ,,	...	...	...	865   ,,
				<hr/>
				9694 lbs.

### MEAT OTHER THAN TUBERCULAR MEAT.

Beef	...	...	...	295 lbs.
Pork in carcase	...	...	...	211   ,,
Pork not in carcase	...	...	...	287 $\frac{1}{2}$ ,,
Mutton in carcase	...	...	...	55   ,,
Mutton not in carcase	...	...	...	14 $\frac{3}{4}$ ,,
Veal in carcase	...	...	...	63   ,,
Bacon	...	...	...	42   ,,
Tinned meat	...	...	...	39 $\frac{1}{2}$ ,,
				<hr/>
				1007 $\frac{3}{4}$ lbs.

## OTHER UNSOUND FOODS SURRENDERED.

Tinned Fruit	...	...	...	29 lbs.
„ Fish	...	...	...	15 „
„ Vegetables	...	...	...	9 „
„ Milk	...	...	...	5 „
Codfish	...	...	...	128 „

Total weight of meat and other foods surrendered :—  
4 tons 17 cwts. and 23 lbs., and 59 dozen eggs.

## Sale of Food and Drugs Acts.

Mr. Randerson, the County Food and Drugs Inspector, has very kindly furnished the following report as to samples taken by him, within the Borough, under the above Acts :—

TABLE V.

Return of samples purchased by the County Food and Drugs Inspector under the Sale of Food and Drugs Acts, during the year ending the 31st December, 1923 :—

Butter	...	2	Jelly	...	1
Beef Dripping	...	1	Lemon Curd	...	1
Cake Flour	...	2	Milk	...	51
Cocoa	...	6	Mincemeat	...	1
Chocolate	...	1	Rhubarb (Cough Tinct.)	...	1
Condensed Milk	...	1	Spirit of Salvolatile	...	1
Cream Cheese	...	1	Sponge Cake	...	5
Ground Ginger	...	1	Sausage	...	2
Glycerine	...	1			—
Jam	...	2	Total	...	81

The Public Analyst reported all the samples to be of a satisfactory character, with the exception of Beef Dripping, this was found to contain 9·6 excess water, and one sample of Sponge Cake was found to contain 14 grains per pound Boric Acid. The vendors of these samples were cautioned by the Legal Department from the County Hall, Wakefield. Six samples of the Milk sent were specially examined for dirt, and these proved to be satisfactory clean.

Signed,

A. RANDERSON,

County Inspector.

Town Hall,

Skipton,

Feb. 1st, 1924.

I have taken 46 samples of milk during the year for the purpose of analysis—43 samples of new milk (one for dirt) and 3 skimmed milk.

The Analyst reported that one sample of skimmed milk submitted contained 2 parts per cent of added water and the sample examined for dirt was certified by the Analyst to be doubtful. The vendors of these two samples were cautioned by the Legal Department of the West Riding County Council.

## Shops Acts.

Complaints have been received from time to time to the effect that the Early Closing Orders were not being observed by certain tradespeople. On investigation it was found that the Orders were not being observed, but this was more through ignorance than any desire to evade the order. This is not to be wondered at when you consider the confusion arising from the fact that the closing hours prescribed by the Early Closing of Shops Acts, 1920 and 1921, and those prescribed by the Local Orders vary on certain days, and that where a Local Order is in force the hour prescribed by that Order must be observed if it is earlier, whilst on the other hand if the time prescribed by the Local Order is later than that prescribed by the Early Closing Acts the earlier hour must be observed.

## Dairies, Cowsheds and Milkshops.

72 persons are registered as purveyors of milk—an increase of 7 over last year—18 of whom are non-residents.

54 Cow keepers were on the Register at the end of the year, 15 of whom are also registered as purveyors.

All the premises are kept in a cleanly condition, and the Regulations generally are strictly complied with. The only complaint I have to make with regard to purveyors is in respect to the condition and appearance of some of the vehicles, a condition which reflects very little credit on the owners, and I would suggest to the few to whom these remarks apply, that a more frequent use of the hose pipe and a little paint periodically would be a decided improvement. I should also like to call attention to the personal cleanliness (hands and clothes) of a few of the purveyors. I am pleased to say this applies to very few indeed. The cleanly housewife has a natural repugnance to seeing a dirty thumb immersed in the milk, and a dirty thumb mark on the basin when she receives her milk from the hands of the "milk man." In addition to this, the disgusting habit of coughing directly over the milk, and even when actually delivering the milk, cannot be too strongly condemned. The best remedy for both evils is "have a new milkman."

Throughout the year the standard of cleanliness in cowsheds has been well maintained, but sufficient attention is not given to the grooming of cattle before milking, which is most important, and without which it is impossible to obtain a clean milk.

The whole of the dairy cows in the Borough have been periodically examined by your Veterinary Inspector, and whenever a case of Tuberculosis of the udder is found the animal is forthwith eliminated from the herd. The milk from such a cow should on no account be consumed by human beings, and should be boiled before being given to pigs.

## Fried Fish Shops.

There are 43 Fried Fish and Chipped Potato Shops on the Register, all of which have been systematically inspected at irregular intervals. I have had no cause for complaint regarding the quality of fish offered for sale at these shops.

11 Fried Fish businesses are now registered as Offensive Trades, an increase of two over last year. These, however, are not newly established, but have been removed from old buildings to more up-to-date and commodious premises. The remaining 32 were established prior to the date of the Order under which Fish Frying was scheduled an offensive trade.

One application for the establishment of a new Fish Frying business had been received, but in consequence of certain restrictions contained in the conditions of the sale of the land, no such business could be established.

## Offensive Trades.

The Offensive Trades established within the Borough, and which are subject to your Bye-laws for the regulations of such trades are as follows :—

Tanners and leather dressers	...	...	2
Hide and skin dealers	...	...	1
Leather dressers	...	...	2
Tripe boilers	...	...	4
Fish frying	...	...	11

The whole of the premises have been kept in a tolerably clean condition, and I have had no cause for complaint with regard to any of them.

## Factories and Workshops.

During the year under review 22 notices of complaint were received from H.M. Inspector of Factories with respect to sanitary conveniences at Factories and Workshops. A summary of the improvements effected following upon such notices will be found in Table II.

The following is a summary of the Registered Workshops within the Borough at the end of the year 1923.



TABLE VI.

Tailors, Hosiers and Shirtmakers	...	...	31
Dressmakers, Milliners and Drapers	...	...	71
Shoemakers and Cloggers	...	...	47
Plumbers and Tinsmiths	...	...	17
Watchmakers and Jewellers	...	...	6
Cabinet Makers, &c.	...	...	8
Blacksmiths, Cycle Repairers, &c.	...	...	9
Pork Butchers	...	...	7
Tripe Dressers	...	...	4
Bakers and Confectioners (underground)	...	...	7
Bakers and Confectioners (above ground)	...	...	51
Burling and Mending	...	...	15
Various others	...	...	42
			<hr/> 315

## Domestic Workshops.

The Domestic Workshops on the register include :—

Bakers (above ground)	...	...	...	61
„ (underground)	...	...	...	1
Tailors	...	...	...	6
Shoemakers	...	...	...	10
Dressmakers	...	...	...	18
Pork Butchers	..	...	...	2
Other	...	...	...	6
				<hr/> 104

## Common Lodging Houses and Houses-let-in-Lodgings.

There are within the Borough 3 Common Lodging Houses, 2 of which are subject to Annual Licence, and 1 Registered, with accommodation for 288 persons in the aggregate.

There are also 4 Single-Room Houses, i.e., “Furnished Apartments,” with an average of 3 persons in each room.

The whole of the houses are systematically inspected at irregular intervals, and no action for an infringement of your Regulations has been necessary.

The whole of the Common Lodging Houses are kept in a very clean and satisfactory condition.

The provisions of Section 83 of the Public Health Act, 1875, whereby the keepers of Common Lodging Houses may be

required to report daily every person who resorted to such houses during the preceding night, have been enforced throughout the year.

## Diseases of Animals Acts and Orders

### SWINE FEVER.

There were 22 suspected outbreaks of Swine Fever reported, affecting premises upon which in the aggregate 343 pigs were kept, and the requirements of the Swine Fever Order of 1908 with regard to the closing of suspected premises were duly observed. In one instance only, the Veterinary Officers of the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries certified the illness to be due to Swine Fever.

Under the Regulations of Movement of Swine Order, 1922, 43 licences were issued for the movement of 196 pigs, i.e., 8 licences for the movement of 58 stores, 34 licences for the movement of 137 for slaughter and 1 licence for the movement of 1 for breeding purposes.

### SHEEP DOUBLE-DIPPING ORDERS, 1920-1923.

315 Sheep were dipped once, and 300 twice, in compliance with the requirements of the above Order, which prescribed that all sheep within the area described as a Movement Area must be dipped twice. The discrepancy between the first and second dippings is accounted for by the fact that 15 were slaughtered in the interval. No outbreak of Sheep Scab occurred in the Borough.

### FOOT AND MOUTH DISEASE.

Foot and Mouth Disease having been confirmed on a farm at Barnoldswick on the 1st October, an Order was made by the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries prohibiting the movement of Cattle, Sheep, Pigs and Goats (except by licence) within a radius of fifteen miles.

Under this order Keighley Borough was declared a Prohibited Area within which cattle, sheep or pigs could only be removed by licence and only to a slaughterhouse. The Order continued in force until the 20th November when the Borough was declared a free Area. On the 24th of November a further Order was made by the Minister, by which Keighley was again proclaimed a Prohibited Area in consequence of a case of Foot and Mouth Disease having been discovered at Leeds. This order continued in force until the 31st December, 1923.

During the period from 1st October to the 31st December, 745 licences were issued by me for the removal of 3785 animals allocated as follows :—For slaughter 2585, breeding purposes 315, other purposes 885.

Swine Fever and Foot and Mouth Disease were the only diseases notified under the Diseases of Animal Acts during the year.

## Dogs Act, 1908.

Mr. J. S. Slack, Superintendent of Police, has very kindly furnished me with the following figures relative to the above Act :-

Number of dogs restored to owner	...	29
Number sold	...	11
Number destroyed	...	10
Total	...	50

## Poisons and Pharmacy Act, 1908.

One shop keeper (Florist and Seedsman) who retails poisonous substances under the provisions of the above Act was granted a renewal of his licence. The provisions of the Act were strictly complied with and I have no cause for complaint.

## Petroleum Acts and Orders.

Under the provisions of the above Acts and Orders 59 firms were licensed to store petroleum and petroleum spirit varying in quantities from 40 to 29000 gallons, amounting in the aggregate to 80538 gallons.

I should like to call the attention of owners of Motor Cars and other Motor Vehicles to the Regulations dated the 31st July, 1907, made by the Secretary of State with respect to the keeping and storage of Petroleum for the purposes of Light Locomotives. Any person who keeps Petroleum in a store which is situate within 20 feet of any other building whether or not in his occupation, or any timber stack or other inflammable goods, shall give notice to the Local Authority for the district that he is so keeping Petroleum, and shall renew such notice in the month of January in each year. The amount of Petroleum to be kept in any one store without a licence whether or not upon light locomotives shall not exceed 60 gallons.

A breach of these regulations may on summary conviction be punished by a fine not exceeding £10.

## Carbide of Calcium.

17 firms applied for licences to store 22 tons 19 cwts. of Carbide of Calcium. Users of Carbide of Calcium should be aware that the Petroleum Acts apply also to Carbide.

The quantity of Carbide which may be kept without a licence is as follows :—

1. Where Carbide is kept in separate hermetically closed metal vessels, not more than 5 lbs. in 1 lb. tins.
2. Where the following conditions are observed, 28 lbs. may be kept without a licence :
  - (a) It shall, at all times, be kept in hermetically closed metal vessels, except when the Carbide is actually being placed in, or withdrawn from, such vessel.
  - (b) The vessel shall be kept in a dry and well ventilated place.
  - (c) No unauthorised person shall have access to the Carbide.
  - (d) Notice shall be given to the Local Authority and free access shall be afforded to their duly authorised Inspector to inspect the portion of the premises where the Carbide is kept and the generator is situated.

Where the above conditions cannot be complied with, or where it is desired to store a greater quantity, application must be made to the Local Authority for a licence.



## Smoke Observations.

The following list shews the number of observations taken, the names of the firms whose chimneys have been under observation, and the maximum and average number of minutes of black smoke emitted by each chimney whilst under observation :—

		No. of observations of 30 minutes duration.	No. of minutes dense smoke emitted	Average
1	Baldwin James, Parkwood Brass Works ...	26	nil	nil
2	Baths and Washhouses, Albert Street Works ...	28	2½	·08
3	Beadman, J. B. & Co., Railway Wagon Works ...	26	nil	nil
4	Binns, J. H. & Co., Calversyke Mill ...	26	1	·03
5	Booth & Mann, North Beck Mills ...	26	nil	nil
6	Bottomley, J. & Sons, Adelaide Street ...	..	..	..
7	Bracewell, Ltd., E., Alice Street ...	..	..	..
8	Briggs, J. & F., Parkwood Brick Works (brick chimney) ...	..	..	..
9	Briggs, J. & F., Parkwood Brickworks (stone chimney) ...	..	..	..
10	Butterfield, David, Central Iron Works ...	..	..	..
11	Calverley R., Hope Mills ...	..	..	..
12	Clapham Bros., Wellington Foundry ...	..	..	..
13	Clapham Bros., Market Street Works ...	..	..	..
14	Clapham Bros., Lawkholme Lane ...	..	..	..
15	Clegg & Howgate, Lawkholme Lane ...	..	..	..
16	Clifford & Co., Eastwood Mills (Low) ...	30	..	..
17	Clough, Robert, New Grove Mills ...	26	..	..
18	Clough, Robert, Old Grove Mills ...	..	..	..
19	Clough, Robert, Becks Mill ...	26	½	·02
20	Clough, Robert, Coney Lane ...	..	nil	nil
21	Collingham & Keighley, Low Street Mills ...	..	..	..
22	Colonial Combing Co., Botany Mills ...	27	6½	·24
23	County of York Agricultural Society, Cook Lane ...	26	nil	nil
24	Dalton Mills Co., Dalton Lane ...	28	3	·10
25	Darling & Sellers, Airedale Tool Works ...	26	nil	nil
26	Dawson, Bentley & Co., Paragon Iron Works ...	27	1	·03
27	Dean, Smith & Grace (1908) Ltd., Worth Valley Tool Wks ...	26	9	·34
28	Derby Bros., Marley Street ...	26	nil	nil
29	Denton Bros., Brewery Street ...	29	22½	·77
30	Dickinson Machine Tool Co., Pitt Street ...	26	nil	nil
31	Firth, I. & Co., Beech Mills ...	27	12½	·46
32	Fleece Mills Co., Fleece Mills ...	27	4	·14
33	Foulds, I. & Son, Parkwood Street ...	26	2	·07
34	Greenhow & Murgatroyd, Townfield Works ...	26	nil	nil
35	Haggas, J. & Co., Ingrow Lane ...	..	..	..
36	Haggas, Shelah & Co., Sun Street ...	..	..	..
37	Hall & Stell, Foundry, Beecroft Street ...	..	..	..
38	Hall & Stell, Park Works, Dalton Lane ...	..	..	..
39	Harrison, A. R., Dalton Lane ...	..	..	..
40	Hattersley, G. & Co., Greengate ...	..	..	..
41	Hattersley, G. & Co., North Brook Works ...	..	..	..
42	Heaton, J. H., Market Street ...	..	..	..
43	Heaton, J. P. & Co., Low Mill ...	26	2	·07
44	Hey, H. & Co., Prospect Mill ...	28	7½	·26
45	Hird, T. & Sons, Acres Mill ...	26	1	·03

46	Hird, T. & Sons, Knowle Mill ...	...	27	5½	·20
47	Hofmann & Smith, Chureh Street	...	26	nil	nil
48	Holmes, George & Co., Victoria Mills	...	...	"	"
49	Hudson & Griffith, Hard Ings Lane	...	...	"	"
50	Hudson & Judson, Parker Street	...	...	"	"
51	Ingrow Council School, Ingrow	...	...	"	"
52	Jennings, C. N. Lawkholme Lane	...	...	"	"
53	Keighley & District Co.op. Laundries Assoc., West Lane	...	27	3	·11
54	Keighley & District Laundry, Ltd., Utley	...	26	nil	nil
55	Keighley Corporation, Electricity Works	...	26	7	·27
56	Keighley Guardians, Workhouse, Oakworth Road	...	26	1	·03
57	Keighley Guardians, Infirmary, Fell Lane	...	26	nil	nil
58	Keighley Gas & Oil Engine Co., Ltd., Dalton Lane	...	26	2	·07
59	Keighley Ind. Co.op. Soc., Slaughterhouse, Parkwood St.	...	...	nil	nil
60	Keighley Ironworks Society, Goulbourne Street	...	...	"	"
61	King, Aaron & Co., Cook Lane Brewery	...	26	nil	nil
62	King, Joseph, Calversyke Hill	...	27	8	·29
63	King, Joseph, Greengate Mills	...	26	nil	nil
64	Laycock, E. & Co., Aireworth	...	...	"	"
65	Laycock, Wm. & Son, Queen Street Leather Works	...	26	2	·07
66	Marriner, R. V., Greengate	...	26	4½	·17
67	Mawson, M., Castle Mill	...	26	nil	nil
68	Mitchell, D. & Co., Parson Street	...	...	"	"
69	Mitchell, John, Eastwood Mill, (High)	...	...	"	"
70	Moore, J. T. & Son, Sun Street	...	...	"	"
71	Mountain, W. & Son, Alice Street	...	...	"	"
72	Murton & Varley, Anchor Works	...	26	1	·03
73	Ogden, H., Station Oil Works, Thwaites	...	...	nil	nil
74	Parker, Thos. & Sons, Ltd., Goulbourne Street	...	26	3	·11
75	Parkinson, F. W., South Street	...	...	nil	nil
76	Pilgrim, J. E. Alexandra Mill	...	26	5½	·21
77	Ratcliffe & Magson, Cabbage Mills	...	...	nil	nil
78	Rishworth Bros., Old Corn Mill, Becks Road	...	...	"	"
79	Roberts, Herbert, Dalton Works	...	34	27½	·80
80	Rustless Iron Co., Trico Works, Lawkholme	...	26	nil	nil
81	Slapp & Clapham, Westgate	...	...	"	"
82	Slingsby, W. & Co., Woodhouse Road	...	...	"	"
83	Smith, John & Co., (Ky.), Ltd., Bradford Road	...	...	"	"
84	Smith, John & Co., (Ky.), Ltd., Alice Street	...	...	"	"
85	Smith, Prince & Son, Burlington Shed	...	...	"	"
86	Smith, Prince & Son, Timber Yard, Lawkholme	...	29	7	·24
87	Smith, Prince & Son, Strong Close Foundry	...	26	nil	nil
88	Smith & Paget, Parker Street	...	...	"	"
89	Spencer, John, Pitt Street	...	...	"	"
90	Spencer Mitchell & Co., Hanover Street	...	29	5	·17
91	Stell, John & Sons, Holme Mill	...	26	nil	nil
92	Stell, Thomas & Sons, Starkie Street	...	...	"	"
93	Stockbridge Finishing Co., Stockbridge	...	...	"	"
94	Summerscales, W. & Sons, Royd Works	...	...	"	"
95	Summerscales, W. & S. Sons, Parkside	...	...	"	"
96	Sutcliffe, J. T. & Co., Ltd., Walk Mill	...	...	"	"
97	Taylor Timothy, Knowle Spring Brewery	...	28	20	·71
98	Thorpe, Johnson & Co., Goulbourne Street	...	26	1	·03
99	Victoria Hospital, Highfield Lane	...	...	nil	nil
100	Ward, Haggas & Smith, Parson Street	...	35	22½	·63
101	Wells, Jonas, Greengate (Stone)	...	26	1	·03
102	Wells, Jonas, Greengate (Brick)	...	...	nil	nil
103	Whalley, G. & Co., Low Bridge	...	...	"	"
104	Whitehead, J. & Sons, Westgate (Stone)	...	...	"	"
105	Whitehead, T. & Son, Roper Street	...	...	"	"
106	Widdop, H., Marriner Road	...	...	"	"
107	Wild & Baggs, Ltd., Chesham Street, Dalton Lane	...	...	"	"

108	Wilkinson, G. & Co., Bradford Road	...	...	26	nil	nil
109	Wilson, Thomas, Low Bridge	...	...	26	1	·03
110	Wilson & Bancroft, South Street	...	...	"	nil	nil
111	Wolsey, Ltd., Springfield Mill	...	...	28	50	1·78
112	Wright, John, Damems Mill	...	...	26	nil	nil

Arising upon my reports presented to your Committee from time to time, Statutory Notice to abate nuisances arising from the emission of black smoke from the chimney in connection with the steam boilers at their respective works were served upon three firms, and letters of caution were sent to seven others.

Whenever I observe the emission of black smoke for a period exceeding two minutes, in such quantities as to be a nuisance, by any Factory or Works Chimney, it is my practice to call upon the offending firm, if possible, or communicate by telephone, and any explanation or excuse they may be able to offer is reported to your Committee.

I invariably find the cause of the nuisance to be mainly or solely due to improper firing, the result usually of carelessness or ignorance on the part of the firemen.

However, I am satisfied that Keighley, with a limit of two minutes permissible black smoke in thirty, has a higher standard than the majority of manufacturing towns in Great Britain.

## Public Cleansing.

### REFUSE REMOVAL.

This work is undertaken by the Health Department, and consists of the removal of house refuse and trade refuse. A charge is made for the removal of trade or shop refuse when such removal necessitates a special journey, or where the quantity to be removed exceeds the normal. In a few instances a daily collection is made, whilst from other business premises the refuse is removed three and in some cases twice a week.

The amount of house refuse to be removed appears to be on the increase, as is proved by the fact that during the year under review 276 loads have been removed in excess of that removed the previous year. This increase is entirely due to the abnormal amount of paper and other light material put into the ashplace.

It is difficult to understand the attitude of householders on this question, with the rates 19/- in the £, and the general call for a reduction in this direction, yet householders will insist on having this material removed to the tip instead of utilising it as a fuel, when, by so doing, they could reduce their coal bill, and also bring about a substantial reduction in the rates. Any person who may be inclined to doubt this statement, will, I venture to say, be convinced of its truth if they will make a visit of inspection to the tip.

The following list shews the quantity of refuse removed, and for comparison I also give the figures for the preceding year.

TABLE VII.

	1923	1922
Domestic refuse	... 8820 loads	... 8544 loads
Trade refuse	... 396 „	... 384 „
Nightsoil	... 416 „	... 726 „
Midden refuse	... 22 „	... 28 „

In addition to the above we also removed 4 tons 17 cwts. and 23 lbs of diseased meat and other unsound foods.

### STREET SWEEPING.

This work is done entirely by manual labour. Owing to the unsatisfactory condition of many of the principal streets, the machine brushes cannot be used with advantage.

There are six orderlies with barrows, and twelve other men in two gangs of six each engaged in this work. Each orderly is responsible for his own beat, and each beat is traversed several times daily, consequently horse droppings, waste paper and other litter is never allowed to accumulate in the street. There are also two men told off daily to cleanse Skipton Road, from North View Street to the Borough boundary, and Halifax Road, from the tram terminus at Ingrow Bridge to Whins Wood.

The following principal streets are cleansed by the orderlies :—North Street and Skipton Road to North View Street ; Cavendish Street ; High Street ; Low Street ; Station Bridge ; Bradford Road to Victoria Park Gates ; Church Street ; Bridge Street and South Street to Goulbourne Street.

Streets Cleansed once daily :—Lawkholme Lane to Cooke Street ; Cooke Street ; Bow Street from Hanover Street to North Street ; Hanover Street ; Coney Lane ; Dalton Lane ; Bradford Road from Victoria Park Gates to Stockbridge ; Part of Campbell Street ; Part of Scott Street ; Albert Street ; Devonshire Street and Russell Street between North Street and Scott Street. Other streets are swept two and three times weekly.

The following streets are cleansed on Sunday mornings :—Lawkholme Lane from Alice Street to Cavendish Street ; North Street from Spring Gardens Lane to the Cross ; Part of Campbell Street and Scott Street ; High Street ; Cooke Street ; Low Street ; Market Street ; East Parade ; Station Bridge and Bradford Road to Parson Street ; Church Street, Bridge Street and South Street to Goulbourne Street



The following is a return of the work done by the Department, and for comparison I also give the figures for the preceding year.

TABLE VIII.

		1923				1922			
Street sweepings	...	1198	loads	...	1208	loads			
„ gully refuse	...	496	„	...	502	„			
Sand and ashes used in frosty weather	...	69	„	...	123	„			
Granite chippings	...	49½	tons	...	24¾	tons			
Snow removed	...	1453	loads	...	330	loads			
Unsound meat and other foods	...	4	tons	cwts. qrs. lbs.	6	tons	cwts. qrs. lbs.		
Unsound eggs...	...	708			7				

I hope this report will be accepted as proof of real solid sanitary progress during the year under review. Great credit must be given to the Chairman and Members of the Health Committee for the keen and practical interest they have at all times shown in the sanitary improvements of the town.

In concluding this Report, I should like to express my thanks to every member of the staff for the loyalty, zeal, and devotion to duty, and the splendid services they have rendered, often under very difficult and trying conditions, and for the many hours they have readily and cheerfully given outside office hours.

I am, Gentlemen,

Yours obediently,

JOHN FOY,

Chief Sanitary Inspector  
and  
Superintendent of Public  
Cleansing.

